

Latin II

Course Description

In the Latin II course, students develop the ability to comprehend written Latin texts with more complex linguistic structures. Because this focus on comprehending Latin differs from the primary goal of the modern languages, the first strand of the Latin Standards of Learning focuses on interpretation of texts rather than on person-to-person communication. Students understand adapted and/or authentic Latin from original sources. To support the development of this skill, students also use some oral Latin, understand some spoken Latin, and write simple phrases and sentences. Students learn about the perspectives, practices, and products of the ancient Romans as reflected in areas such as architecture, art, and history. Students compare these cultural and historical elements to their own culture and find examples of the influence of Greco-Roman civilization in their own world. They also compare effects of the geography of the ancient Roman world and that of the United States on aspects of culture, such as food, dwellings, clothing, and the arts.

Reading for Understanding

- LII.1 The student will understand written Latin based on topics presented through a variety of media.
1. Read for information.
 2. Recognize the difference between giving literal meaning and paraphrasing.
 3. Acquire an expanded vocabulary and recognize additional syntactical structures essential to comprehension.

Using Oral and Written Language for Understanding

- LII.2 The student will continue to use orally, listen to, and write Latin as part of the language learning process.
1. Read Latin aloud with consistent Latin pronunciation, meaningful phrase grouping, and appropriate voice inflection.
 2. Initiate and respond appropriately to oral and written questions, statements, and commands.
 3. Write Latin sentences with expanded vocabulary and structures to reinforce language learning.

Cultural Perspectives, Practices, and Products

- LII.3 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, practices, and products of Roman culture and how they are interrelated.
1. Describe cultural characteristics and behaviors of the Romans as seen in areas such as marriage and funeral customs, leisure activities, games, entertainment, and meals.
 2. Demonstrate a knowledge of legendary and historical figures/events, and examine their influence on Roman perspectives, such as Cincinnatus and duty, Horatius and bravery, expulsion of the kings and development of representative government.
 3. Examine the influence of major cities and geographical features on Roman culture, such as Carthage and the Punic Wars, Athens and Greek influence, Ostia and trade and travel.
 4. Demonstrate a knowledge of architectural styles, art forms, and artifacts of the Romans as evidence of their cultural perspectives.
 5. Examine selected myths of Greek and Roman origin and their influence on Roman perspectives, such as Ulysses and craftiness, Mars as patron god of Rome, and Baucis and Philemon as symbols of piety.
 6. Participate in cultural simulations, such as family celebrations, sports and entertainment, and festivals.

Making Connections through Language

- LII.4 The student will use information acquired in the Latin classroom and information acquired in other subject areas to reinforce one another.
1. Give examples of the influence of the Latin language and Greco-Roman cultures in other subject areas, such as English vocabulary derived from Latin or construction and engineering contributions of the Romans to the world.
 2. Relate information acquired in other subjects to topics discussed in the Latin class, such as important people and events related to the founding of Rome and the subsequent expansion of the Roman empire.

Cultural and Linguistic Comparisons

- LII.5 The student will demonstrate an understanding of cultural similarities and differences between the Roman world and the United States.
1. Compare traditions and customs of ancient Rome and the United States, such as those related to marriage, funerals, leisure activities, games, entertainment, and meals.
 2. Compare the legends and history of ancient Rome with those of the United States, such as Cincinnatus and George Washington.
 3. Compare the effects of the geography of the ancient Roman world and of the United States on aspects of culture, such as food, dwellings, clothing, and the arts.
- LII.6 The student will develop a better understanding of the English language through the study of Latin.
1. Expand knowledge of English vocabulary by noting the relationship of Latin words to their derivatives in English.
 2. Compare and contrast structural patterns of Latin and English.

Communication across Communities

- LII.7 The student will develop and apply knowledge of the Latin language and Greco-Roman culture in opportunities beyond the classroom setting for recreational, educational, and occupational purposes.
1. Illustrate through print and non-print sources how the Latin language and Greco-Roman culture are evident in areas such as media, entertainment, and occupations.
 2. Locate and use resources beyond the classroom, including individuals and organizations, to reinforce Greco-Roman cultural understanding.